

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AGENTS OF THE HERALD.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents of this
paper:
A. F. Hinman.....San Rafael
W. Dutton.....Tomas
Sutton & Co.....Bolinas
Wm. Friedlander.....Olema
E. Jackson.....Nicasio

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, December 21st

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

California blankets have obtained a national renown. Certainly no goods known to commerce surpass them in every quality which we desire in a blanket. We know not if this is due to superiority in the wool, or in the workmanship, or in a combination of both. Idiosyncrasies of workmanship are a curious study for the contemplation of casuists.

The most skillful analyst cannot discover why it is that, outside of Baltimore, no clipper can be built to equal those of that city—even if the same materials and the same workmen be employed. We remember when Yates & Co., of Birmingham, took a large contract for American axes. They made metallic moulds from axes, to ensure perfect fac-similes. Into one of these was placed the lump of iron, where it was hammered till it exactly filled the mould. Yet the moment an English carpenter swung one of these axes in his hands, he detected the counterfeit. Emerson & Co., of Trenton, sent over to help them an English workman, well skilled in their axe department. With him they sent every appliance. He was a first-rate ax-maker in New Jersey; but he could not make in England the same axe if his salvation rested on success.

The tailors' shears of Elizabethtown are famous in England as in America. But Mr. Stock, who made them in Elizabethtown, though himself an Englishman, could not duplicate his shears in England. And though Jerome's Yankee clocks were all made at Bridgeport, by machinery, the same machinery, set up by the same man in England, and its workings superintended by himself for two years, without intermission, failed of success. The clocks wore the same Yankee physiognomy. They were all O. K., except in one thing, viz.: they wouldn't keep time! We were companions of Jerome and his family when he returned from England after his failure. He said: "It is a profound mystery; but we have given up the attempt, and now we return home to enlarge our factory and supply our heavy English trade from the home factory!" We could narrate many confirmations of this curious law, to which probably we may refer the super-excellence of our unparalleled San Francisco blankets.

By the Germantown Daily Chronicle we are informed that a factory on the Wissahickon aims at similar perfection in its blankets—that its finest wool comes from California, and that two of the largest hotels in San Francisco got their blankets from Wissahickon. The Occidental says: "Nay! ours are all home-made." We trust the two other pretentious caravansaries may say likewise.

It would be well for our people if they would begin to appreciate manufacturing, like the Philadelphia paper from which we quote. It is our weakness to yearn for speculation and to condemn industry. Our spare money, all our savings go into speculative inflation of town lots, running up valuations, so that industry can't pay rents and interest, and live. We are feeling the effects of it now, and the times will be subject to such periodic strains, till we change our policy.

This change shows favorable symptoms. It is made clear that woolen mills pay. Beet sugar pay. The everlasting wheat crop is beginning to be diversified with cotton, ramie,

jute, etc., that leads to manufactures. Señor Bonhomme has found out how to raise silk in our climates, without loss of worms. The Messieurs Paddon have proved that, instead of getting England to make our pale ale, we have barley, hops and climate so superior, that the road is clear to win, not only our home market, but all the vast Asiatic market now supplied from England—nay, more! we may expect that, in time, John Bull's choicest ales will come from the superior breweries of the Pacific! Just as it is safe prophecy to foretell that France will find it profitable to turn her vineyards into food production, because California wines will drive the French from the markets of the world.

And, yet another prophecy! Though our first efforts were not promising, California raw silk alone can save the silk workshops of Europe from extinction.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Because the Post Office Department has not been a self-sustaining institution; the opponents of a postal telegraph base one of their objections upon the assumed expense it would be to the Government. Let us ask what is the reason why the Post Office Department is not self-sustaining? Simply because of the use and abuse of the "franking privilege," which allows every member of Congress and heads of departments to virtually load down the mails with matter sent free to any and all parts of the country, not for the general good, but for the pleasure of the privileged person. If the telegraph were owned and operated by the Government, and, as now, all members of Congress and many Government officials were allowed to use it, as they are allowed to use, abuse and cripple the mail service, it would prove probably a costly experiment and a comparatively useless one. The country would be deluged with telegraph speeches never made elsewhere. But no such system would ever be adopted by the Government, as the franking privilege has proved so expensive and so injurious to the whole postal system.

A postal telegraph would require a substitution of intelligent, educated telegraphers in place of many of the present employees of the Post Offices, a large portion of whom are not remarkable for intellect, either educated or natural. This substitution of intelligence for mere political party services, would be a most important part of the proposed Civil Service Reform. The proposed change would add but a comparatively small number of officials to the Federal service, and those would, undoubtedly, be of so much better—because more enlightened and better educated—material, that the standard of official position would be materially raised.

Under the present system the advantages are partial, for facilities are extended but seldom to any section which does not give, or does not promise, profitable returns. The telegraph is, therefore, not a general distributor of news and information, but partial and restricted. Were our postal and mailing system thus conducted, a large portion of our people would be placed virtually beyond, or outside of its benefits. A postal telegraph would extend to all reasonable sections, at a trifling additional cost to the Government, facilities for news and information, and would receive in return compensation in the tariff levied, as well as the approbation of an enlightened people.

The Government has taken the education of the people, to a considerable extent, in its own hands, at least into its patronage. Not alone by endowments for colleges and academies, but in various other ways. It will be no infringement of any right of the people, to pay the owners of the telegraph its full value, and then use it as an educator. We know of no good and sufficient reason why the benefits that may be conferred by the telegraph should be limited in operation to sections that pay largely, any more than should the mail system. But it will be so limited as long as it remains a private corporation. Any one can understand the difference naturally existing as between a Govern-

ment Department administered for the benefit of the whole people, and the organ and lever of a private corporation whose only object is the largest possible profits. With no purpose of attacking the management of the telegraph, it is legitimate to point out in what respects it cannot reach the point of usefulness of which it is capable. Its effects upon the interests of newspapers generally, are not beneficial. If a few associated papers secure a monopoly of its news, it is at an expense beyond all the benefits conferred, while it virtually robs other journals of what should be inalienable rights, viz.: to buy news on equal terms with other journals.

DELAYS OF LAW.

No one has satisfactorily answered the question, why is the business of our Courts always behind hand? This subject occupied the attention of the French Government, years ago, and a remedy was devised, which has worked admirably in all law suits that occur in the ordinary dealings of industry and commerce.

Courts of conciliation were appointed for every district of town and county. The Judges are selected from retired men of business generally, who know the usual disputes between neighbors, and who have an instinct that quickly discerns which is the crooked stick. We have, by invitation, attended the hearing and deciding, in a case in Paris. The written agreement, as is usual, had been drawn by the magistrate two months before. In a moment he perceived who was wrong, and in ten minutes the case was settled. He invited the plaintiff to retire, and then addressed the defendant: My friend; you have got a wrong impression, will you take my advice? Yes, sir. Then let me settle the matter for you. Here defendant retired and plaintiff re-entered? It was a madame. Madame, said the judge; you are both good people—too good and too wise to affect yourselves, and break friendship over such a matter. I am sure you would willingly yield a little on both sides rather than nurse ill feeling. Oh, yes, Monsieur, if he would also be reasonable. I leave it all to you Monsieur. In a moment they shook hands, apologized for words said in anger; all was settled and two adversaries were made friends. Moreover they entered into an extended contract, in proof of reconciliation. No lawyer appears, no costs are paid, and not one case in fifty is ever appealed. And of such appeals, not one case in a hundred is ever reversed. Surely the system is eminently practical, for California. Let benevolent minds be interested in advocating this most desirable reform.

There are just such men in California, who are competent in capacity and inclination for judges of Courts of conciliation, and to whom such daily occupation from two to three o'clock would be a merciful dispensation, to say nothing of the alluring title it would confer. They must have no politics. How much ill-feeling, how much permanent malice now engendered would be averted, if all mechanics and tradesmen would make bargains before such a judge and mutually agree to be bound by his final decision!

This is worthy of the notice of all associations. It ought to be the leading object of every united confraternity to confer upon its members and their families, the unquestioned benefits of this system, as well for its economy as for its morality.

J. S.

TAXES.

At this time the all-absorbing topic among our citizens is taxes, and how to raise the money to pay them. The exorbitant rate at which property, both real and personal, has been assessed, and the enormous tax levied by the State swells up the amount to be paid by all tax-payers beyond any former precedent, and there seems to be no remedy for the growing evil. Year by year we are called upon to pay ever-increasing taxes, while we see no corresponding increase in the value of our property, and the money thus wrung from us simply helps enrich the politicians at

Sacramento, who, by an understood fiction, are elected as "our servants." Servants! Yes! they "serve us out" with a vengeance. The only prospect that we can see for a change for the better will be to enact pledges (and see that they are kept) from future candidates for the Legislature, that they will reduce instead of increasing our onerous burdens. In this connection, we publish the following sensible and true remarks from our cotemporary, the Journal, and would ask our readers to ponder over them:

A great need of our golden State is reduced taxation. The people demand it. The convention will declare in favor of it, both parties; all parties if there are more than two. And our next Legislature must meet the demand. Two and three per cent. per annum on property, for State, county, and town taxes, cannot longer be tolerated, and the State prosper. True, the new revenue law, by a more thorough assessment, proposes to reduce the rate; but this will only be a nominal, not a real reduction. These high taxes tend in every way to retard the prosperity of the State. We want money at a low rate of interest. Well, we cannot have it, while our taxes remain what they are. The bonds of the nation bring over six per cent., untaxed; and we must add to this the amount of our tax, before we can hope to borrow a cent. We want beautiful substantial homes building all over our country. Our farmers need them. Merchants and mechanics in thousands desire them. Why are they not built? In many cases for the simple reason that the taxes would be a rent, often an extravagant rent, which the owner must pay yearly, whether his business prosper or not. "Why," said one farmer, not long ago, "my house has been my ruin. Fifteen years ago I made a hit, and realized ten thousand dollars. My wife said, let us have a good house, and it was built. Ever since, it has been assessed at seven thousand dollars, and I have paid three per cent., (two hundred dollars per annum,) for taxes. I am tempted to tear it down, and live in a hovel. It is running me." We want all kinds of solid improvements, water works, reclamation of lands, manufactures; and we cannot have them by reason of the weight of these taxes, and the high rate of interest consequent thereon. Thus, the State is improved, the people unemployed, and every interest of the country languishes. We do not expect too much. But the Legislature must do what it can; and if our expenditures are not increased, the natural expansion of property will speedily reduce the ratio of taxation.

MEXICAN PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW APACHE RESERVATION.

When General Howard obtained a promise from Cachiase that he and those Apaches under his control would abstain from hostilities against the whites, a stipulation was made that a new reservation should be established in the southeastern corner of Arizona. The announcement of this condition gives dissatisfaction to the people of Sonora, who assume that one purpose of Cachiase in selecting that place, was to have a home from which he could make raids into the Mexican settlements without long journeys or exposure to the observation of American troops on the way. The *Estrella de Occidente*, published at Ures, the capital of Sonora, complains that the establishment of the reservation on the boundary line of the two countries and on the head waters of the Yaqui river which, by its valleys, leads down to the most populous districts of Sonora, is an act of "outrageous disloyalty" to Mexico; and we cannot consider the complaint unreasonable when we remember that the Apaches have made murderous incursions into Sonora every year for more than a century, and that when Cachiase consented to keep peace with the Americans, he demanded the privilege of continuing to plunder the Mexicans. This border reservation has a very suspicious look, and if it should be finally organized, our officials must take care that no Apaches cross into Mexico. The good name of our nation has been sufficiently disgraced by the failure of the Government to protect our own citizens, and anything looking like connivance with, or indifference to, a continuation of Apache raids into the sister Republic, would be a serious and indelible stain upon our national character.

TELEGRAPH WIRES are not probably the only means of rapid despatch. Electricity itself may be superseded. Tommasi is exciting wonder and admiration by exhibiting in Paris an entirely new and a very simple telegraph. He lays down copper tubes filled with water. By atmospheric pressure at one end, the column of water is moved its whole length instantaneously. It is easy to conceive how messages may be transmitted in this way. The French newspapers speak of this invention as promising great results.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SALE OF COUNTY PROPERTY AT SAN RAFAEL.—The sale of the county lot, on which once stood the adobe Court house, in earlier times famous as the residence of the princely Timothy Murphy—took place on the 19th, under the auspices of Col. John Middleton, the well-known auctioneer. This lot is 95 feet on Fourth street, (the main street of this beautiful town) and 131 feet on C street. It was divided into six lots. The corner one, 27 feet on Fourth street by 81 feet on C street, brought \$2,600, and was bought by F. H. Pratt, a wealthy merchant of the town. The one on Fourth street, 28 feet front by 81 feet deep on which the present County Clerk's office is situated, a one story fire-proof brick building, brought, building and all \$2,760. Two lots on Fourth street 20 x 81 feet brought \$825 each; bought by Curtis superintendent of the new County buildings. Two others on C street 25x95 feet deep brought \$600 and \$725, the purchaser being F. H. Pratt, making an aggregate of \$8,335. When the County was about purchasing the block on which the new County building is now being erected of Mr. H. M. Hewston, the property owners in the neighborhood Mr. J. H. Saunders, W. T. Miller, F. H. Pratt and others, in consideration of the enhanced value which its construction there would give their property, entered into a bond, guaranteeing that the old County lot should bring \$10,000, to be used toward defraying the cost of the new building, and agreeing to make up the deficiency, though the above sales are much below the market value, and much less than the lots would have brought at private sale. The obligors cannot lose much, for the sum total of the proceeds, is not far from that guaranteed; and they will be more than remunerated by the increased value of their lands in the neighborhood of the new Court House. The arrangement is an excellent one for all parties. If the property owners are gainers, so is the County by the change, for the old lot was entirely too small and badly located, while the new one constitutes an entire block, affording ample space for ornamental grounds, shade trees, walks, etc., and the new building is now nearly completed (the Judge Wallace expected to hold the next term of the District in it) is a credit to the architects Kehnitzer and Farquason, and to the Courts for it will be the finest in the State.

ALVARADO BEET SUGAR.—We notice that several of our hotels, private residences and restaurants are using the Alvarado beet sugar quite extensively. It fully equals the refined cane sugar, and the difference in price between the two makes the using of it quite an item in the social economy. Seeking this article used suggested to us the fact that in the vicinity of Sausalito we have a soil eminently fitted for raising the sugar beet. We have plenty of land that could be used for the purpose. As to location for a sugar works we think that no better place could be found than our town. Plenty of wood and water, capabilities for having vessels drawing up immediately in front of the door of the refinery, short transportation to San Francisco, and our peculiarly excellent climate for raising the beet, should, we would have thought, pointed Sausalito out long ago as the town par excellence for the location of this industry. Alvarado is an inland town, with its chief means of transportation a high-priced railroad and a dirty, muddy, straggling, bending, light-draught creek. Sacramento, on account of its location, and not a perfect adaptability of soil, together with various local obstacles, has thus far not proved over-successful in her enterprise in this direction. No other towns have taken the matter of making beet sugar in hand, and we therefore cannot speak of any other places suitable for the purpose. One fact is, we believe, undeniable, that in order to make a manufacture such as this is successful man must be aided by every advantage that nature will give him. The process has not as yet reached such perfection as to return handsome profits without this aid. Now, Sausalito offers everything possible that the land, the water and the air can make tender of, and it is, therefore, that we believe that the location of a works here will be attended with the greatest pecuniary success.

A BAD AFFAIR.—One of our friends came into Sausalito, from his place, at the beginning of the week, on pleasure bent. He enjoyed himself hugely during the day, and then made preparations to start home. There happened to be an old wagon lying at the stable, which is popularly supposed to have been dropped overboard by Noah, at the time of his memorable sea voyage. It, however, suited the requirements of the occasion, and our friend proceeded to limber it up. A couple of buckets of slush were brought around and the axles greased. It was well done, the various parts of the hub of the wheel turning easily in any direction they chose. A steady not resembling in the least Manasse's far-famed one, being "onery," rough-coated, splay-footed, weakened and generally used up, was then lifted in the shafts. After being well tied up, our friend, together with a companion, lifted themselves and cargo on board. An imitation hot-blast furnace having been kept blazing under the equine for a short time he consented to start ahead. Away they went, helter-skelter, at a pace which even "Occident" might have beaten. The journey was uneventful and marked

by not a single incident, until they arrived at the bend of the road this side of Victor's. Here they suddenly met the down stage. Our friend pulled his horse up suddenly, which caused the stage to fall backward. The shock caused by this movement was such as to send Escott and his companion clean out of the cart, both describing a first-class flip-flop in their descent. The stage was stopped immediately and the driver got out to assist the fallen—on approaching the gentlemen, after a full examination, they were found to be uninjured. A little salve, applied inwardly, in a liquid form, brought them quickly into prime condition, and being assisted into their chariot they went on their way rejoicing.

SAN RAFAEL GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury of Marin county, holding their sessions in San Rafael, concluded their short labors at the beginning of the week. Augustine Valencia was indicted and is being tried for an assault with a deadly weapon. A man named Long, a painter by trade, was presented before the Grand Jury, on a charge of having attempted an indecent assault on a little girl, five years of age. There was not sufficient evidence to hold him on this charge, but enough to cause him to be indicted on a charge of assault and battery. He was fined \$50. Four cases were dismissed by the Grand Jury, viz: those of two men accused of resisting an officer, and two young men from Olema, charged with making mutual threats to kill one another. They were bound over to keep the peace. Judge Stanley is presiding at the present session of the County Court of Marin, in the absence of Judge Almy, who is seriously indisposed.

ATTACHING "THE PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE."—On Thursday last, as the stage of the People's Line was drawn up before the hotel, at Olema, after having taken on board passengers and baggage, and being just ready to start, a Constable appeared and served a writ of attachment, on Mr. George Burge, sworn out by the proprietor of the hotel for a horse-feed bill of \$32.50. After considerable delay the officer consented to allow the stage to proceed to Bolinas, he still holding it in possession. Arriving at this place it was not allowed to go any farther. By this act the stage failed to connect with Bolinas for Sausalito, causing a great deal of annoyance to the through passengers. One gentleman indeed determined not to be balked, started out for our town on foot, where he arrived early the next morning. The bill on which the attachment was sued out was promptly liquidated by Mr. Burge, whose credit has stood high, and without reproach in this section of the country, for many a year.

FISHING AT ITS HEIGHT.—The season has now arrived when the waters of Richardson's Bay are teeming with the members of the fishy tribe. The Italian fishermen are now making this place the principal field of their operations. The light, lanterned-sail plungers are to be seen dashing in numbers, early in the grey of the morning, along the shores and across, in every direction, the waters of the bay. On the Sausalito beach there are long stretches covered with the drying nets of the fishermen. Interviewing them, we learned that their success was constant and bounteous, so much so indeed, that the prices of various varieties of fish had fallen in the market, owing to the over abundant supply. However, though grumbling a little at the reduction, they still appear to be well satisfied to stand the plethora of fishes, knowing that they but prelude an abundant supply of loaves.

THE SAUSALITO WATER SUPPLY.—All the work has been completed for the purpose of supplying Sausalito with an abundance of water, with the exception of the final laying of the pipe. The iron pipes for the purpose will come over during next week. The reservoir has already been tested, and proved satisfactory for the purpose and capacity intended. When this shall have been successfully completed and the precious fluid brought down to the dock there will be an excellent opportunity of filling water-boats for the purpose of supplying the shipping in the harbor. In early days it used to be brought from the Springs of Sausalito, and now that there will be a large quantity of excellent water so close at hand, easily attainable and at reasonable rates, it is to be supposed that the water-boats will once more take their supply from Sausalito.

PREPARING FOR THE RAINY SEASON.—All our farmers and dairymen are now actively preparing for the rainy season. They only await the coming of the first fall to start into plowing. The blacksmith shops are full of work, and new agricultural implements are being received from San Francisco. Our people are now becoming a little anxious for the coming of the rain, as on its forwardness or backwardness, depends, in a great measure, the success of next year's crop. The indications, as prophetically enunciated by the local, "old probabilities," are of its early coming. "So mote it be!" chimed in all interested parties. The dairymen want the rain, to send the grass up a little higher. All hands gratified, we hope shortly to hear.

MURDER HUNTERS.—John Reynolds, ex-County Clerk, Joe Hocksey, and a number of others were in Sausalito at the end of last week, having been out on a hunting expedition for some time. The way they demolished the provender set before them at Green's Hotel did not speak over laudatory of the success of their exploits in emulation of Nimrod and Isaac Walton. They took good-naturedly the numerous sarcastic and jocular remarks got off at their expense. After spending a happy afternoon, and having fully recuperated their wasted energies,

they started on their return trip gallantly prepared to battle with the dusky denizens of the forest and feathered flyers of the air.

A NOTED HUNTER AMONGST US.—Jim Washington a celebrated hunter from Suisun, arrived early in the week at our place, and after prospecting around and finding that he liked it, he secured permission and gathering up his traps moved bag and baggage on board the *Dianna* where he is at present sojourning. Having heard the reputation of our place, from afar off, he has come here for the purpose of hunting ducks and "divers." He expects to make a large stake before the season is out, being not disappointed in the indications of his future success, which he has found by prospecting around. He was heard to remark that he guessed Sausalito was one of the best little hunks of ground that he had dropped on for a very long time past. We wish him a rich fulfillment of his sanguine hopes.

RAIN IN PETALUMA.—We had thought that San Rafael registered the greatest rain fall in this vicinity last December, but according to the Petaluma *Argus*, we were mistaken. That paper in its issue of the 16th, says, that the rain-fall in Petaluma from the 18th to the 23d of last December, was 750 inches, (or 62½ feet,) and states that professor Lippert to whom they are indebted for the figures, prognosticated heavy rains by the 21st of the present month. If they are as heavy as the figures above indicate, Petalumans will have to call on Noah to bring on his ark.

CHRISTMAS TREES AND RED BERRIES.—The *Princess* is now bringing over daily, and has been doing so for the past week, a large amount of young evergreens and branches of red berries, to be used as Christmas trees and for the purpose of decorating parlors. Likewise, every party of pleasure bear off the green trophies. But for the strict prohibition, the face of the hills backing Sausalito would have long since been denuded of every vestige of vegetation; as it is, the greatest vigilance has to be exercised to stay the progress of predatory bands.

A COLD NIP.—During the past week in the vicinity of Sausalito, it has been more than usually cold in the morning. On Victor's road, a mile and a half back of the town, on Wednesday morning they had an inch and a half thickness of ice. The cold lasted through the day, the crust of ice and the frost on the ground, melting little if any, under the influence of the sun's rays. The weather is however, now greatly improving, being warm and cheerful.

A GOOD TIME.—Several of the sailors and firemen on board the *Princess*, the ferry-boat, from some unknown inexplicable cause, became unusually jubilant on Wednesday evening, and having thrown much "dice" one or two of them became slightly methuensticated. One gentleman was observed running a foot race, solus, up and down a neighboring mountain, for the space of two or three hours, more or less, with the noble purpose of working off some of his exuberant spirit.

ANGORA GOAT.—A magnificent Angora buck goat, belonging to Mr. Finerty, of San Francisco, was brought down from the country above Sausalito and taken over to the former city on Thursday. He is a magnificent specimen, being full-blooded, with immense horns and splendid fleece. He has been in the upper country where there are large numbers of the pure blood.

BALL AT BOLINAS.—Active preparations are now being made at Bolinas for a grand Christmas ball. It promises to be a splendid affair. As yet in inception, the indications as to the plan, and gentlemen to be appointed to undertake its management, are promising of the best results. We hope to be able to give our readers a full, glowing and sparkling account of the affair in our next issue.

PLENTY OF DUCKS.—The marshes, two miles above Sausalito, are now full of ducks. There are several varieties of them. Early in the morning or late at night they are always to be found. They are in splendid condition, being fat, plump and juicy. We speak from experience. The new hunter who has arrived here from Suisun, Jim Washington, has all he wants of them and some to spare for his friends.

VISITING THE STATE PRISON.—Comptroller Green and Treasurer Baehr were in Sausalito last week, on their way to visit, officially, the State Prison at San Quentin. They were to be met there by Governor Booth, Attorney-General Love, and other State officials. The latter party went by way of San Rafael. The object of their visit is to investigate the condition and workings of the Prison.

SAILING OF THE "LAWYER."—Now that the combination of Sailor Boarding-house Keepers has been broken down in San Francisco, the work of obtaining sailors for the various ships lying in the stream ready to sail has become easy. The *Lawyer* has been waiting her complement of men for some time, but on Friday she obtained the two men necessary to fill her crew.

DEAD LETTERS.—There are fourteen letters lying in the Post Office at Sausalito, which, if not called for before the end of the present month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

BLASTING ROCKS.—Blasting rock at Lime Point is now being rapidly carried forward. Large quantities are daily being removed. The rock is being used in the fortifications in the locality.

ANCIENT MILK.—An Eastern paper has an advertisement of a lost cow giving milk about five years old. "We do not think that any of our milkmen would own a cow giving such venerable milk."

SMITH D. TOWNE, the old pioneer druggist of Sonoma county, begs to thank his patrons of this and adjoining counties for their confidence and liberal patronage, extended to him during the last sixteen years, at his old stand, Phoenix Block, Petaluma, and wishes to inform them that on or about the 1st day of September next he will remove his stock "immediately next door above the old stand," where he has fitted up one of the most elegant and complete Drug and Seed Stores in this State. Having added largely to his stock, in all its varied departments of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Seeds, etc., together with a superior selection of the old Wines, Liqueurs, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he makes a specialty and warrants for purity and adaptation to the requirements of the invalid. With these new facilities he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. An inspection of his new store, his goods and prices, is respectfully solicited.

New Advertisements.

Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, Stevenson's Building, southeast corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco, on Wednesday, the eighth (8th) day of January, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.—Location of Works and Property, Sausalito, Marin county, State of California.—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the seventeenth (17th) day of December, A. D. 1872, an assessment of Six (\$6) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, not the property of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the Eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1873, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Thursday, the Sixth (6th) day of February, A. D. 1873, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees, J. H. SAYRE, Secretary, Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. d31

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company has been called to be held on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of January, 1873, at the office of the Company, No. 319 California street, in the City and County of San Francisco, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Election to commence at 11 A. M., and close at 3 P. M.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1872.
By order, DAVID W. WALKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

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THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING Rety's Restaurant. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUSALITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.
W. H. J. BROOKS, 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

MONEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 5 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wine, fruit, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock-raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.
PARK OWNERS wishing to sell their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from persons who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready money to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. F. WHITMAN, 215 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—Some nice, fat and luscious-looking ducks have arrived in our market from Iowa.

—Chalking naughty sentences upon dead walls and fences, is fashionable with the boys at the present time.

—The trial of F. R. Lane for the murder of Swift, has been again postponed. This time until Thursday, 26th inst.

—On Tuesday evening next, the annual festival of the Unitarian Church and Sunday School will be held at Union Hall.

—The children of one of the primary schools are luxuriating on the mumps—ten of them had them last week.

—Herbert E. Henry, the little three-year-old boy burned by his clothes taking fire, has died from the effects of his injuries.

—Heavy frosts every morning cause early risers to hurry on their clothes and rush to the nearest corner grocery to warm up.

—The imitiveness of John Chinaman has induced him to lose five dollars at the strap game. "Me no shabby, John."

—Front street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, has been treated to a new cobble-stone pavement, "one of the olden kind."

—Sacramento river boats now leave Sacramento at 7 o'clock in the morning, in order to get over the Hog's Back in good time.

—Emma and Betty Rist, the famous dancers engaged by Manager McCullough for the Christmas pantomime, have arrived from the East.

—The United States Grand Jury, now in session, will examine the charges preferred against the Shipping Masters by the United States Shipping Commissioner.

—Singular as it may appear, notwithstanding such a magnificent wheat crop in California the past year, the poultry sent to market is so poor as to be almost unfit to eat.

—The friends of Robert Cross, in Brookville, Montgomery county, Ohio, write to California to ask him to return to his home, which he left under a misunderstanding.

—The proprietors of the "Chronicle" invite the members of the Press and their friends to inspect their new establishment to-morrow, between 2 and 5 p. m. The new four-cylinder lightning press will be started at 2 o'clock sharp, or rather the "forms" will be lowered at that time, and the press set to printing immediately after.

—James Galvin asks a jury of his peers to award him \$20,000, and compel the City Railroad Company to pay the same. Galvin rode on the cars, and in getting off, sustained a fracture of the leg and injury to his left hand, which necessitated the amputation of some fingers. He thinks carelessness on the part of defendant's servants was what's the matter.

—The fishermen complain of a scarcity of herring. Just after the run commenced, a heavy thunder-storm occurred, and the fish disappeared and have not returned in any quantities. Whether the occurrence of the thunder-storm had anything to do with the disappearance of the fish, is a problem that we will leave others to solve.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

—Arrived at San Pedro, schooner *Letitia*, with lumber.

—Governor Wood, of Utah, declines to call an extra session of the Legislature, to revise the laws.

—J. McHenry, an old resident and formerly in the crockery business, died suddenly yesterday at Portland.

—Anna Golden, at Portland, obtained a verdict in her favor of forty-five hundred dollars against Sykes, for seduction.

—Three hundred and sixty-five tons of silver bullion were run by the Saturn works, on the Utah Southern Railroad, in twenty days.

—A Portland despatch of the 19th says: The ship *Zouave*, for England, and the bark *Perpetua*, for San Francisco, crossed the bar Sunday last.

—The earthquake of Saturday evening was felt at Clinton, British Columbia, four hundred miles north of Olympia, and was quite lively at Astoria.

—Says a San José despatch of December 19th: Prof. Freeman Gates, Principal of the San José Institute and Under Sheriff of Santa Clara county, died this afternoon after a protracted illness.

—Says a Sonora despatch of December 19th: George F. Wright, Superintendent of the Excelsior mine, at Sugar Pine, was found dead this morning in his bed at the mine. He probably died in an epileptic fit.

—Says a Salt Lake despatch of December 19th: A fire last night came near being a most disastrous conflagration, and was the work of incendiaries. A large number of desperate characters are here, who have made threats to burn the city. An arrest on this charge was made to-day.

—A special from San Diego, December 19th, says: The report yesterday of the arrest of Alcide Gonzalez, of Tecate, for complicity in the murder of Logan on the Yuma road, was incorrect. It was the Indian Alcide, who was suspected. Gonzalez, the Mexican Alcide, was instrumental in bringing the criminals to justice.

—A San Diego despatch of the 19th says: Work in the sulphur mines is progressing finely. They are located twelve miles from the Colorado River, sixty miles below the frontier boundary line, near the southern end of Occopah mountains. The sulphur is found in ledges similar to coal veins. One million tons are in sight. Experiments show 75 per cent. of pure sulphur, which is worth in San Francisco fifty dollars per ton.

—A Los Angeles despatch of the 19th says: The depot grounds for the Southern Pacific Railroad terminus in this city, are located near the city, and in the same vicinity as the first selection—near the Eagle Mills. The purchase-money for fifteen acres is \$7,500. It has been subscribed by private citizens. The Common Council will take action in the matter to-night.

VIOLET LIGHT.—Gen. Pleasanton, after numerous convincing experiments, announces the discovery that there is a productive capacity in the violet rays of light, greater than in white light. The following tests illustrate the fact. Having a number of rows of grapevines under glass, he put panes of violet-colored glass over every eighth row. Those under violet glass produced a most extraordinary yield of grapes, year after year. This is but one of many similar experiments with other plants, but the result was always equally extraordinary. Emboldened by success in the vegetable world and by the knowledge that animal and vegetable life follow one principle, the General tried the same thing on young pigs. He separated a litter of pigs—putting half under white and half under violet glass. After four months he found the violet pigs greatly excelled in weight and in vigor. Having a sickly Alderney calf, he put it under the same trial, and in three weeks it made manifest improvement. In two months it was restored to perfect health.

—The little son of a pious father came in the house to him one Sunday, crying bitterly. "What is the matter, Tommy?" "Why, I've lost all my marbles!" "Playing marbles on Sunday?" "Serves you right to lose them for breaking the Sabbath." "Yes, papa," but Joe broke the Sabbath too, and he won." Father closed the argument.

AGRICULTURAL.

How Far Apart to Plant Trees.

D. M. D., of Richland, Dakota, inquires as follows: "How far apart shall I set my apple trees here on the prairie, and shall I set a wind-break?"

Presuming you to be in a wind-swept region, we should advise close planting, say 16½ by 16½ feet, and the setting of a hedge of Norway spruce on the side of the prevailing wind. If the winds are excessive, a few similar belts running parallel with the outer hedge, interspersed through the orchard may prove valuable.

N. Trehm, of Calhoun, Washington County, Nebraska, has however got into trouble with this close planting. He says: "My orchard of several hundred trees was planted about 1862, only 16 feet apart. The trees are now 16 years old from the root graft, and the free growing varieties are about mingling together in the tops. The trunks are from six to eight inches in diameter. As this orchard is just fairly coming into bearing, and taking into consideration that good apple trees of this age and size are not very plentiful as yet in this part of Nebraska, and I would therefore not like to cut out some of the trees to give the remainder room, the question has troubled me very much, what had better be done?"

"Would it be practicable and likely to succeed, to prune some of the most rank growing varieties severely, and graft them gradually with others that grow less rank, and at the same time produce fine fruit, and what would you name as such?"

"What do you think of transplanting such trees by what I understand as winter planting, with a frozen ball of earth?"

"Will you give me your opinion if you don't like either of the above mentioned remedies, bearing in mind the circumstances as above stated?"

We think the best method of proceeding under the circumstances, would be to check growth on the alternate rows of trees, and throw them into bearing with a view to removing them after some years. A sharp coulter attached to a plow or plow beam, and running deeply, will enable you to cut off most of the roots pretty close up to the tree, and this, if thoroughly done, will result in checking wood growth and inciting fruit-bearing. Shortening in the branches will remedy immediate crowding. A. E. Whitney, of Franklin Grove, Lee county in this State, has root-pruned trees much more closely planted, in this way, with excellent results. The trees may be said to bear themselves to death, and are removed to make room for the growing unpruned trees. Something of this kind will be found desirable in most closely planted orchards; but the mutual protection afforded by close planting and the amount of fine fruit that can be obtained, before removing a part of the trees, made it the more desirable practice.—*Prairie Farmer.*

GROWTH OF CORN.—H. H. McAfee says in the *Western Rural*: While the "accidents of season" modify all our crops more or less, no other crop is so sensitive to meteorological influences, or varies so far, either above or below the average, as this one. Requiring an elevated temperature, long continued, those delightful cool nights which some times come to make our "rest a real refreshment," are inimical to the corn. The weather must be sultry hot, to make it do its best, and grow "on the jump," so that the early frosts may not catch it "soft." From the day when the seed is buried, to the day when the ears hang ripe, corn is the best epitome of steady, active, pushing business, to be found in the care of the husbandman. Given only favorable conditions, and the growth ensues which is a marvel of activity, and a wonder in its immense economical results.

From one seed we can get from 1,200 to 2,400 or more; and that, too, inside a hundred days from planting, and, beside all that, from an acre, from three to four tons of valuable rough feed, if we choose to utilize it. To grow the great plant sometimes fifteen to eighteen feet high, with a rootage of scores of yards in length, and to ripen up a thousand fold or more seed; is surely a sturdy one hundred days' labor. But there must be no delays or hindrances in the way, or poor maize will suffer. It cannot wait a day, much less a week, for needed culture, but must suffer if lacking any of the many conditions favorable to growth. "A day lost can never be regained" is never more true than in the cornfield, for each of the day's of the plants short life has its work and the excuses for neglect, which may be very satisfactory to our own minds, will never weigh an atom in favor of a corn crop.

There must be a fearful amount of this neglect of corn in these United States, too, for we learn that the general average is for 1888 a yield of 24.9 bushels per acre, for 1869 a yield of 23.5 bushels per acre; for 1870 a yield of 28.3 bushels per acre; while the State averages range from 8.9 bushels per acre in South Carolina in 1870 to 48.4 bushels per acre in Kansas in 1870.

HOW TO PICKLE ONIONS.—In answer to a subscriber, who some time since asked for a recipe for pickling small onions, we give the following, found in the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*: "Choose small, round, silver onions, as equal in size as possible. Top and tail them, but do not pair the tops close, as the air will soften and spoil the onions. Soak them with brine. Repeat this on the second day, and when cold, peel the onions as quickly as possible, throwing them into vinegar as they are done, to prevent their blackening. Boil vinegar enough to cover them, with sliced ginger, black and white pepper, and mace; when cooled pour it over the onions. Cork them well, and dip the corks in bottle rosin.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SUN FLOWERS are raised in Wantonwan county, Minn., for fuel. The oily seed in the flowers is found to make a hot fire, and the woody stock which is very scarce in that region. It is estimated that two acres will produce enough to last an ordinary family through a long winter.

TATTERSALL, the famous English horse dealer, writes: "The number of horses bred in England and Ireland, I believe, is decreasing, while the price is gradually rising in an alarming ratio for the buyers. I am told that there is a tax on all mares sent out of Germany. Why should not a tax be put on all mares to be exported from England?"

The moment a colt can eat, oats should be placed before him; it assists him to form bones of a finer texture than any other seed can do. The fact that the desert horses are fed almost exclusively on grain, and that they drink large quantities of camel's milk, is one cause of the density of their bony structure.

In answer to an inquiry how to treat a swelled neck on a horse, caused by an ill-fitting collar, the *Prairie Farmer* replies: As the collar does not fit the horse, it will of course injure his neck every time he is worked in it. He should be worked in a harness without a collar, until the swelling on the neck has disappeared. Apply, daily, a portion of a liniment composed of liniments of acornite, two ounces; crocus one ounce; and olive oil, six ounces.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The expense of the election in New York city are stated at \$139,000.

FULL returns of the Louisiana election, as made by the Returning Board recognized by the United States Court, give Grant 14,624 majority in the State, and Kellogg, Republican, for Governor, 18,861.

Postal telegraphy, as commended in the able report of the Postmaster General, finds frank indorsement in the New York *Herald* a fact of which we are very glad to make note. That journal sees justice and force in the statements and arguments of Mr. Cresswell.

The Boston Relief Committee have made a report, stating that they will require \$100,000 additional for the relief of the poor people rendered homeless, and deprived of employment by the great fire. This demand, they believe, can be met by the people of Boston themselves.

On All Saint's Day in Paris, recently passed, the spies who were on the lookout in the cemeteries for mourning Communists, saw a lady kneeling before a grave. They accosted her. "What are you doing here?" "I am mourning for my first baby, buried here twenty years ago," was the answer. The spies left.

There are 32,000 Post Offices in the United States. According to the report of the Postmaster General only 500 of these are kept by women. As a general thing postmistresses give satisfaction to the public and are honest with the Government. Men are tyrannical in crowding them from the field of employment.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S favorite servant, John Brown, was taken twenty-four years ago, by the Prince Consort, from his father's house into the palace, a raw country lad, his father being a farmer with a numerous family. His shrewdness, honesty and good nature have won for him his confidential place in the Queen's service.

DOUBLE HANSON cabs, running on two wheels, but furnished inside with seats for four persons, are now to be seen on the streets of London. The body of the car is balanced on the same principle as the common hansom, so as to relieve the horse of the weight and throw it almost wholly on the wheels. The wheels are very small, and run under rather than outside the body of the cab.

A TIE VOTE.—It seldom happens in these days of easy election-counting, that two opposing candidates for office are permitted to have a tie vote. Yet such a thing happened at the November election, in Clinton county, Missouri. Each candidate for County Surveyor received 1,330 votes, and neither therefore, could be certified as elected. A new election for County Surveyor in Clinton county, Missouri, has therefore been ordered.

KENTUCKY produced last year, 103,500,000 pounds of tobacco. The number of acres planted was 142,955. The average per acre, 634 pounds, average price per pound, less than 8 cents. Whole value of crop, \$7,969,000, or an average of \$53.80 per acre. The entire crop of the United States for last year was 263,196,160 pounds, over one-third of which was raised in Kentucky.

THE Evansville Journal says: "A young man named Ebert, a resident of Sullivan, was married yesterday, to a Miss Well of this city. Miss Well was a steadfast Jewess, and, as a condition precedent to her acceptance of him, Mr. Ebert had to renounce Christianity and become a believer in Judaism. He submitted to the rite of circumcision about two weeks ago, and was formally accepted as a child of Israel before his marriage."

THE female convicts in the Maryland Penitentiary, instead of being employed in the manufacture of match boxes, as was heretofore the practice, have recently been furnished with sewing machines, and are now engaged in making up clothing of the cheaper kind. Many of them have become very skillful in the use of the sewing machine, and this change in the kind of labor will teach the female convicts a trade by which they can support themselves after the expiration of their sentences.

Two men from Virginia and Ohio, employed as herders in Kansas, lately had a quarrel, and taking hold of hands, drew pistols and commenced shooting one another. The Virginian shot six times, the Ohio man, who had been shot through the heart, knowing his time had come, clinched the Virginian drew a knife and cut him in the neck, completely severing the jugular vein. Both fell dead on the spot. A box was made, both men put into it and buried together.

A NOVEL turkey hunt took place at Sherman, Chautauque county recently. A turkey was tied to a stake, the hunters arranged in a circle around and at some distance from the stake, blindfolded and bidden to "go." The fellow who first got hold of the turkey had him. The amount of tumbling, bumping against each other and sprawling upon the ground done by the hunters, before one of their number captured the turkey, afforded no end of amusement to the spectators.

A TELEGRAM from Washington informs us that Judge McArthur has rendered an adverse decision in the case of the negro who prosecuted a saloon-keeper, named Owens, for refusing to serve him. The decision of McArthur is to the effect that a saloon-keeper has a right to discriminate among his guests at his will, that his saloon is his castle as much as his house. This decision regards the civil rights law applicable to the District of Columbia as unconstitutional. If we understand the legal tenor of the decision, it is that a saloon-keeper has a right to refuse to serve any guest, whether white or black.

At Fort Davis, Texas, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Kendall, wife of Lieutenant Kendall, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, was awakened at two o'clock in the morning, during the absence of her husband on duty by a man trying to get into her room. There were sleeping in the room, beside herself, three children, and a young lady companion. Mrs. Kendall called, but received no answer, and the ruffian putting his head in the window, she shot him dead with a revolver. The garrison being aroused, hastened to the scene, and the body was found to be that of Corporal Tallifero, colored, of Company I, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

GENERAL MEADE'S character and services were well understood in Europe as at home, for one of the most discriminating, intelligent and appreciative obituary notices we have seen, is from the *Swiss Times*, published at Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 13th. In the opening of the article we find this anecdote, connected with the meeting of General Meade with Lee at the time of the Appomattox surrender: When they met, Lee said, "Why, Meade, what are you doing with all that gray in your beard?" To which Meade replied, "You have had a great deal to do with it"—thus referring to the anxiety of the long and severe campaign from Gettysburg to Appomattox.

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Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY,
September 7th, the Steamer
PRINCESS
WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

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From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
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RAILROAD RESTAURANT, SAUCELITO, LOUIS SCHULZE, Proprietor. ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. Jy15-14

BAY VIEW HOTEL, BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes. Jy15-14 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

A. FOLSOM, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET, Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. Jy15-14

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FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON,
110 Front Street, and FILLMOREY, WEBB & CO., 30 E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

THE STEPMOTHER.

BY ELLEN F. ALLESTON.

Bride of a week, my arms unused to holding,
Clasp a bright boy that sits upon my knee.
And to my neck a brown haired girl is clinging,
Calling me mamma—strange it seems to me!

The boy's brown eyes look up to mine in wonder
To see the tears fall softly, one by one,
Upon his shining curls. I fold him closer,
And ponder well my work, but just begun.

Oh, what am I, that I have undertaken
This thing so great, and that so few can do—
Always to act the mother true and tender,
Without the throbbing bliss that mothers know!

And this is why I sit here softly weeping,
One clinging to my neck, one on my knee;
Trembling lest human weakness shrink and falter,
Thinking, they have no mother now but me!

Another twilight. Springs have bloomed and faded,
Long Summers trailed their glory o'er the land;
Again I sit and think: A tall young stripling
Kneels at my side, and closely clasps my hand.

The same bright eyes, alight with loving glances,
The same bright curls that decked the baby boy—
And fair eighteen, with merry, teasing kisses,
Toys with my hair, and laughs in girlish joy.

They say that I have been a faithful mother;
They say that I have done my duty well,
And yet I know—which they do not—the failures,
The staggering weakness that no tongue can tell!

Adown the backward years so many errors
Start up to view before my searching eye!
I know that I have not been always tender,
Always unselfish, nor yet always wise.

But one has stood, a tower of strength beside me—
He for whose sake I took my work to do,
When for an hour I have failed and faltered,
His arm upbore, his love sustained me through.

And now, e'en knowing, as I know, the failures,
The war with self, the faith off faint and dim,
Could all these years be blotted—were I standing
Unfettered, free, still would I dare—for him.

THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

AIN—JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.

If you wish to make a pudding in which every one
delights,
Of a dozen well-laid eggs you must take the yolks and
whites;
Beat them well up in a basin till they thoroughly
combine,
And shred and chop some suet particularly fine;

Take a pound of well-stoned raisins, and a pound of
currants dried,
A pound of pounded sugar and a pound of peel be-
side;
Stir them all well up together with a pound of
wheaten flour,
And let them stand and settle for a quarter of an
hour;

Then tie the pudding in a cloth, and put it in the
pot,
Some people like the water cold, and some prefer it
hot,
But though I don't know which of these two
methods I should praise,
I know it ought to boil an hour for every pound it
weighs.

Oh! if I were Queen of France, or, better still, Pope
of Rome,
I'd have a Christmas pudding every day I dined at
home;
And as for other puddings, whatever they might be,
Why, those who like the nasty things should eat
them all for me.

HEAVEN BY LITTLES.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count these things to be grandly true:
That a noble deed is a step toward God—
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet;
By what we have mastered of greed and gain,
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ill that we hourly meet.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we trust,
When the morning calls so life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and the night
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!
We must borrow the wings to find the way;
We may hope, and, resolve, and aspire, and pray,
But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;
But the dreams depart and the pillow falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

Chinese Marriage.

A St. Louis paper says, that lately, two natives of
the flower kingdom appeared at Justice Walther's
office, accompanied by two buxom ladies from the
Emerald Isle, to whom they were married according
to the laws of Missouri. The names of the parties
are thus registered on the squire's minute book: Dr.
Ah Foon, of Canton, China, to Miss Ann M. Busk, of
Tipperary, Ireland, and Joe Sin, of Shanghai, to
Mary Davis, also of Ireland. The doctor was well
educated, wrote an elegant hand, and was dressed
in a fine suit of broadcloth that would have been
becoming to the make-up of a stylish "Maltese
man." He conversed in English, and understood
the business of marrying. Joe Sin wore a tall,
and his outfit savored more of the chop-stick style.
He was quite awkward, but nevertheless seemed
to take to wedded life quite naturally. The bridal
party walked away in a state of blissful expecta-
tion. No cards.

LOOSE THREADS.

ALWAYS "hard pressed"—Bricks.

THE LAST THING OUT.—The truth.

RELATIVE BEAUTY.—A pretty cousin.

THE LAST APPEAL.—The Shoemaker's strike.

MODESTY and merit are a handsome couple.

"WEIGHT for the wagon," as the fat lady sang.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.—How much is he worth?

PIG-HEADED PEAS.—The peck that won't yield a
pint.

THE happy medium—gentleman between two
ladies.

MISS-CONSTRUCTION.—Whalebone, wadding, powder
and paint.

NO WONDER time is often murdered, when it is
struck every hour.

A SAFETY MATCH.—Ten thousand per annum
settled on the wife.

Why are blacksmiths always wicked men? Be-
cause they are given to vice.

It is said that a lawyer's acquaintance with a
client is apt to be a brief one.

A YOUNG man being asked if he was a professional
tobacco smoker, replied: "No; am-a-chewer."

"I'll take the responsibility," as a doating father
said, when he held out his arms for the baby.

CATTLE are dumb animals, but by gathering them-
selves together, they can make themselves herd.

An English lord is shooting prairie dogs in Kan-
sas, under the impression that they are grizzly bears.

What is the difference between an unmarried and
a married lady? One is a-miss and the other a-mis-
sile.

A CHICAGO dry goods dealer advertises "the most
alarming sacrifice since the days of Abraham and
Isaac."

A boy being asked what name was given to resi-
dents of the United States, promptly answered,
"Taxpayers."

WHEN does the captain of a vessel commit self-
mutilation? When he goes on shore and leaves his
hands on board.

When you can't think of what your wife charged you
to bring home, get hair pins. They are always
handy in the house.

The impetuous market-gardener who wants to
know how to start a little nursery is strongly ad-
vised to get married.

A CYNICAL bachelor, in speaking of ladies' ball
dresses, says: "They wear but little here below, but
they wear that little long."

A DOG with two tails was seen in Taunton the
other day. One belonged to an ox, and was carried
in the mouth of the canine.

"DO TRY to talk a little common sense," said a
lady to her visitor. "O, but wouldn't that be taking
an unfair advantage of you?"

"PRAY, Tom, did I not strike out some beauties in
Hamlet last night? Faith, my boy, you struck out
every beauty in the character."

"IS THAT a lightning-bug in the street?" asked a
short-sighted old lady. "No, grandma," said a pert
little miss, "it's a big-bug with a cigar."

A FOR, in company, wanting his servant, called
out: "Where's that blockhead of mine? A lady
present answered: "On your shoulders, sir."

In order to keep up with the progress of the age,
Time is said to have abandoned the scythe and hour-
glass and purchased a mowing machine and a
watch.

"I go through my work," reprovingly said the
needle to the idle boy. "But not till you're pushed
through," triumphantly replied the boy to the
needle.

An admirer of dogs having had a new litter of a
fine breed friend wished to put him down for a
puppy. "I set you down for one a great while ago,"
was the answer.

"MEN want women to be angels before they marry
'em, do they?" exclaimed an irate spinster. "They
would look well alongside of angels, wouldn't they,
the great ugly brutes!"

TOMROR, who is terribly henpecked, says the
greatest mis-take he ever made in his life was on
his wedding-day. His wife denies it, and says it
was she who was mis-led.

OUT OF SORTS.—Her numerous friends and admir-
ers will be glad to hear that Mrs. Malaprop is
better. She has been inconvenienced lately by an
affection of the diaphragm.

The Commercial Advertiser says that at Jerry
Thomas' saloon in New York, a man at the bar said
"Ho!" They said it was according to Scripture—
"Not every man that thirsteth."

"BOY," said an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy
lad, "what are you hollering for when I go by?"
"Humph!" returned the pert boy, "what are you go-
ing by for when I am hollering?"

ADVICE TO OLD MISERS.—"Do you wish," said Mr.
Hunkles, "that your loss should be sincerely mourned
by your surviving relations? Then leave all your
property, sir, to somebody else."

"I HAVE no fear that the devil will ever come for
me," said a young man of questionable morals.
"He will not be silly enough to take the trouble,"
said a bystander, "for you are going direct to him as
you can."

HAPPY THOUGHT.—Division of Labor.—Languid
Bwell: "A—look here, Miss Bonamy! Suppose you
look at the pictures, while I confine my attention to
the catalogue! Get through the job in half the
time, you know!"

HARD TIMES.—Artist (to model)—"Oh, so your
father's a painter and glazier! Make much money?"
Model.—"Well, he's lots of work, 'ceptin' in the
winter." Artist.—"Ah! What does he do then?"
Model.—"Paints pictures!"

THE RULING PASSION.—Fashionable Patroness (to
charity girl who has been away for a holiday):
"Well, Betsy Jane, and what did you do when you
went to see your friends?" Betsy Jane: "Please,
M'm, I wore a panner!"

A MAN, in arguing for the privilege of being dis-
honest, said to his clergyman: "The fact is, it is im-
possible for me, if I am strictly honest, to carry on
my business and live in this world." "Be, then,"
was the minister's uncompromising reply.

It is suggested that the parents who leave kerosene
lamps, loaded revolvers, tubs of scalding water and
unguarded fires in the immediate vicinity of small
children, do so in order to clear their houses of arti-
cles which servants unanimously dislike.

SERVANTS appear to be of interminable length in
some of the London churches. An advertisement
recently announced that at Saint James' Church, on
next Sunday afternoon, service will commence at
half-past three, and continue till further notice.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 20, 1872.

BREAD—There has been a good demand for local
consumption and the interior, with a fair export in-
quiry, during the week under review. Following are the
California Cracker Co.'s rates: Assorted Crackers, 50¢; B.
Boston do, 54¢; Butter do, 54¢; Cream do, 50¢; Graham
do, 70¢; Pies do, 54¢; Soda do, first class, 50¢, and second
class, 45¢; Santa Clara do, 50¢; Sugar do, 74¢; Water
do, 54¢; Oyster do, 70¢; Milk Biscuit, 50¢; Wine do, 50¢;
Seed Oats, 100¢; La Grand or Overland, 50¢; Jenny Lind,
extra, 54¢; Ginger Oats, 54¢; Ginger Snaps, 124¢;
Congress Oats, 25¢; Wafer Biscuit, 50¢; Pilot Bread, first
class, 50¢, and second class, 45¢; Saloon Pilot, 50¢; Ship
Biscuit, 34¢; Lemon do, 90¢.

FLOUR—The local trade has been fair, while for
export only moderate inquiry has existed. Quotations
show an advance of 50¢ per bu for extras, owing to the
advance in Wheat, since our last weekly review.

WHEAT—The market has been firm, at a further
advance in prices, during the past week, the receipts
continuing light. Sales aggregate about 75,000 shs fair to
choice at \$1.00/2, Quotable at the close at \$1.00/2 for
fair to choice \$1.00 B. The Liverpool market is tele-
graphed to-day at 124¢/12 1/2 for average and 124¢/12 1/2
for Club 3¢ cental—without change since our last weekly
summary.

BARLEY—The market has continued firm, at advanced
rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace
10,000 shs at \$1.30/1.50 for coast and bay feed and brew-
ing. At the close we quote coast at \$1.32/1.34 1/2 and
bay at \$1.40/1.50, the latter for choice brewing, \$1.00 B.

OATS—The demand has been fair, at unchanged rates,
during the past week. Quotable at the close at \$2.10/2.25
per 100 B.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the
past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close
at \$16/21 for ordinary to choice \$1 ton.

STRAW—Quotable at \$20/25 per ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at \$1.25 per 100 B.

BEANS—The market has been steady, and the fol-
lowing are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, 3 1/2¢/3 3/4¢ B.

POTATOES—The receipts have continued free, with a
light demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we
quote the range at \$14/15 1/2 per 100 B.

ONIONS—Market firm at \$3/3 1/2 per 100 B, according
to quality.

RYE—We quote wharf lots at \$1.50 per 100 B.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at \$2/2 1/2 per 100 B.

MEATS—Quotable as follows: Canned, 4¢; Flax, 30¢;
and Mustard, 14¢/30¢ B.

HIDES—The market remains at unchanged rates.
Sales of 1600 California dry, usual selection, at 17¢/18¢;
1000 salted at 5¢/6¢ B.

TALLOW—Market dull at 50¢ B.

WOOL—The market, without exhibiting any great ac-
tivity, has ruled firm at prices current at the period of
our last review. The latest advices from Boston report a
firm market. Sales aggregate 140,000 Bs fall at current
rates, which we quote as follows: Fall burry, 12¢/15¢;
good to choice, 12¢/15¢; extra choice, 12 1/2¢/15¢ B.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits
as follows: Apples, 70¢/81¢ 7 1/2¢ box; Limes, 50¢
B; Cherries, 80¢/90¢ B; Peas, 50¢/61¢ 50¢ box; Figs,
50¢ B; Grapes, native, 30¢/40¢, other kinds, 10¢/20¢ B;
Malaga Lemons, 15¢ box or 85¢/100¢; Cranberries, 14¢
15¢ B; Bananas, 30¢/35¢ bunch; Oranges, 45¢ B.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is steady at
quotations. Eggs are firm. Cheese firm. We quote:

BUTTER—California fresh roll, 50¢/60¢ for fair
to choice; Irish, 25¢/35¢; Eastern Irish, ordinary to
fair, 18¢/22¢, choice, 22¢/25¢.

CHEESE—California, 12¢/15¢; Eastern, 12¢/15¢.

EGGS—California, 57¢/60¢ dozen; Eastern, 50¢/60¢;
Oregon, 40¢.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quo-
tations:

HAMS—California, 15¢/16¢ B; Oregon, 15¢; East-
ern do, 15¢/16¢.

BACON—California, 12¢/14¢; Eastern sugar-cured
breakfast, 14¢/15¢ do, clear, 12¢/13¢.

LARD—California, 11¢/12¢; Oregon, none in mar-
ket; Eastern, in tes, 11¢/12¢; do in cases, 12¢/13¢; do
in kegs, 12¢/13¢.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled steady at
unchanged prices since our last weekly review. The
following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 8¢/9¢; second and third qual-
ities, 6¢/8¢ B.

VEAL—At 7¢/11¢ B.

MUTTON—At 8¢ B.

LAMB—8¢/10¢ B.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8 1/2¢/9¢; on foot, grain-
fed, 6¢/7¢ B.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies continue
free with a good demand at unchanged rates since our
last weekly review.

FOWLS—Hens, large, 87¢/90¢ 50; Spring Chickens,
84¢/86¢; Roosters, 77¢/80¢ 50 dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at 8¢/12¢ 50 dozen.

GESE—Tame at 8¢/12¢ 50 doz.

TURKEYS—Alive, 18¢/20¢; Dressed, 20¢/22¢ 50 B.

QUAIL—At 75¢ 50 doz.

DUCKS—Wild, 81¢/90¢ 50 doz.

HARE—83¢/93¢ 50 doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 75¢/81¢ each.

CHICKENS—Large, 75¢ each.

DUCKS—Tame, 81¢ each.

HARE—75¢ each.

RABBITS—16¢ each.

PIGEONS—Tame, 3¢ 50¢ 50 doz.

GESE—Tame, 81¢ 50¢ each.

TURKEYS—25¢/30¢ B.

SNIPES—81¢ 50¢ 50 dozen.

QUAIL—81¢ 50¢ 50 doz.

DUCKS—Wild, 87¢/90¢ 50 pair.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water.
When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P., it is after-
noon, and when in the P. M. column by A., it is forenoon.

December	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.
20....	4 37	4.5	3 16	5.9	9 24	2.6	9 31	0.2
21....	5 14	4.5	4 13	4.7	10 23	2.5	10 22	0.2
22....	5 59	4.6	5 15	4.4	11 17	2.4	11 22	0.6
23....	6 37	4.8	5 19	4.5	12 05	2.3	12 12	2.0
24....	7 21	4.8	6 27	3.9	1 03	1.0	1 07	1.6
25....	8 06	5.0	6 37	3.9	1 05	1.3	2 06	1.1
26....	8 51	5.2	6 50	4.0	1 54	1.6	3 03	0.6

SUN—December 20.

Sun rises.....7 15 Sun sets.....6 50

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMERCIAL

SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via
Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red-
ding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from
Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo
with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacra-
mento; making close connection at Napa with Stages
for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P.
R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)
connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale;
making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for
Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer
(from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo
Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train,
(via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train
(via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia,
Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R.
Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) con-
necting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's
Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento
Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching
at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train,
(via Oakland)—Through Freight and Ac-
commodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.00,
8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.20 A. M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.10,
6.20, 7.15, 8.20 and 9.10 P. M. (9.20, 11.20 and 8.00 to
Oakland only.)
Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 7.30, 8.40, 9.50,
10.00 and 11.00 A. M., 1.20, 2.40, 4.55, 6.10, 7.20 and 10.10 P. M.
Leave Oakland, 7.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 10.00, and 11.10
A. M., 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.20, 4.00 and 10.30 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.20,<